G. R. S. IX-5].

Previous references.
Edn 47-45, 58...84.
Edn 221-13. 1...6.

1915/16
(Edn.)

Later references.

File No. 42-46

Serial Nos. 26, 34, 39, 48, 81, 285

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 26, 34, 39, 48, 81, 285.

Part B for January, 917

SUBJECT.

Compulsory Education

---

85 To the Dy. of Edn. Secy Ex. Con. Secy Edn. Com.
No. 5058-61. of 4.1.917.

Passes orders on the proposals of the Edn Com: re. the Extension of the Scheme of Compulsory Education

W D-58—GPB—60,000—24-7-16

B.N.S. 10/5/17

2

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

( )

NOTES.

File No. 42-15

FILE HEADING.

Compulsory Education Areas.

From

The Secy. Mysore Economic Conference.

No. 1282 Dated 22.1.16 Received 25.1.16.

Diary No. 2672	Enclos. 3	Spare Copies. —	Serial No. 26.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards copies of resolutions passed at the Education Committee meetings held on 13.11.15 & 18.12.15 on the subject and requests orders thereon. - ~~[illegible]~~.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

1) Two notes have been drawn up, one by Rev. E.W. Thompson & the other by Mr. S. Venkataraja. The points touched upon by the Rev Thompson have been summarised at the end of his

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—20,000—3-2-14

3

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.	File No.	of 191 .

Serial No.

Note and are as follows:-

1. There should be one central authority to administer the Regulation in the Mysore city.

2. The Ed. Committee of the municipal council is the best authority to be constituted for the area.

3. There should be well designed buildings capable of accommodating schools of considerable size.

4. The no. of persons authorised to grant certificates of exemption in large towns be reduced.

Mr. Venkatarialu's note can be summarised thus:-

1. The administration of the Regulation should be entrusted to a local body which should be empowered to raise funds locally by a compulsory levy.

2. ~~Liberal~~ State grants should be paid to supplement local effort, poor localities being treated more liberally

3. We shd not wait indefinitely for experience - Some larger experiment than hitherto attempted is nec.-

Subt. to secy. as personally directed.

2 Plsx ascertain from the

28-2-16

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000- 17-12-15

2672

4

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 42 of 191 5.

Serial No.

Ec Conference Office whether the Edn Committee have formulated their recommendations on these proposals

C.C. Office

A 3/3/16 Ug 4/3

3 It has been ascertained from the Ec. Conf. Office that no such communication has been received from the Edn Committee.

Bdy 4.3.16 4 As has been the case recently, the Edn Committee prepares the draft & sends them to Conference Office for signature & submission to Government. I think the file may be referred to the Dy Ed Cons for his opinion on the various proposals. The Committee have not passed any opinion on the notes of Messrs Thompson & Venkata Rao. This also may be called for

Jnanden Ug 4/3

Bdy 5 Please call the Committee whether any action has been taken on the suggestions. I was present when the subject was discussed

Patanjali Sastry Dy 4/3/16

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

2672
3482

4
5

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Edn File No. 42 of 1915.

Serial No.

6 Draft Engrg is subd.
8.3.16 7 Well by 6/3

34 To the Secy Edn Committee No 4450 of 8-3-16 Enquires if any action has been taken on the suggestions.

35 From the Secy Edn Committee No 2458 of 14-3-16 States that the suggestions made were considered & resolutions passed at the meetings held on 13-11-15 & 18-12-15 were forwarded to the Secy Ec: Conference. & there is no new orders. Draft letter to the Dy of Edn if any action has been taken on the suggestions is subd for appl or other orders.

17-3-16 9 Draft to the Dy of Edn for approval

10 Please put up a clean draft

11 Clean draft subd
20/3/16 12 Please put up a city draft

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

5

6

3482

332 1

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 42 of 1915.

Serial No.

13 Draft sub. 14 For approval. 24.3.16 21/3

15 1st Member 23/3 22/3

16 Draft approved by the 1st Member

17 19/3 Urgently 19/3

19 Please remind 21/5

144 19.5.16

48 To the D.P. of Edn. 5654 of 5.4.16. Calls for his views in the matter.

81 From the same Officer 923/16 of 13.7.16. Submits his views.

20 Further action regarding the Taluk Boards being requested to prepare plans as to how the villages are to be grouped, ~~with refe. to distances~~ is urged by the D.P. of Edn also.

21 Submit for orders with refes.

22 I have noted my views

18.7.16 18/7/16

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 332 of 1915.

Serial No.

on the 2nd is also in the margin. May a draft G.O. be put up for consideration.

Sd/ 19/7

23 & 24 Draft put up 20/7

25 A draft G.O. is put up.

27.7.16 I have revised it & enclosed it. Please put up draft as indicated.

28/7

Revised draft put up.

31.7.16 For consideration, approval & orders

31/7

This could not be attended to earlier as the collection of papers etc. for the copies of Gd. officers had first to be attended to.

Sd/ 20/7

To be put up with the V. Sahib tomorrow for next Friday

Note of this from Vs 8/8

To be put up on the 7th

Sd/ 2/9

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. of 191

Serial No.

Recd 4/9/16.

Sec

4/9/16

The operation of the Sec. Edn Com. are not in my opinion valid. The grants in aid code is clear. The cess under this is also clear. Draft may be approved for issue

Sec

6/9/16

I have examined the working of the Compulsory Edn Regn in the Bangalore City and also certain imperial centres such as Chikballapur, Doddballapur & Devanahalli. I shall submit a separate note about this. Meanwhile the draft book up may issue

22/12/16

J. S. 12/16

18. To The Hy. of Edn. Sec. Ex. Com. Sec. Edn com. 22.12.16
no. SD 58-61. of 4.1.1917.
Passes orders on the proposals of the Edn com re: the extension of the scheme of Compulsory Education.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

DIARY No. 2672

10-10
SECTION
FILE No. 42-15
SERIAL No. 26

9

No. 1782 Encs. 3

The Mysore Economic Conference,
Bangalore, Dated 22-1- 1916.

From

P. G. D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference,
BANGALORE.

To

P. G. D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to Government, Departments of
Education and Agriculture,
BANGALORE.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith copies of resolutions passed at the meetings of the Education Committee held on the 13th November 1915 and 18th December 1915 on the subject of "Compulsory Education Areas" included in the programme of the Education Committee for this year and to request that you will be good enough to submit them for the orders of Government.

Copies of notes drawn up by Rev. E. W. Thompson and Mr. S. Venkatesiah and considered by the Committee are enclosed for reference.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

SECRETARY.

The Mysore Economic Conference,

Education Committee.

--:oOo:--

Resolution passed at the meeting of the Committee held on 13th November 1915.

SUBJECT: Primary Education.- Study of Compulsory areas. (note by Rev. E. W. Thompson)

(1) "That, whatever temporary arrangements may be made for bringing the Act into immediate operation, the policy should be followed of erecting well-designed buildings capable of accommodating schools of a considerable size in which several teachers are employed upon the staff.

(Moved by Rev. E. W. Thompson)

--:oOo:--

Resolution passed at the meeting of the Committee held on 18th December 1915.

(2) Mr. S. Venkatesiah's note.

"That the present rule of not levying fees in the primary classes should be continued as regards all Government schools especially in those of - Compulsory areas."

(Moved by Mr. M.Basava Iya and carried by a majority)

'C O P Y'

C. Krishna Rao

S e c r e t a r y.

s.k.

713

Secy

11

G. R. S. 26]

Edn File No. 42-15.
Serial No. 34.

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. 4456.

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, *the* *191* .

Date of issue 8-3-16.

Signed by Mr. K. Subba Rao

To

The Secy, Edn Committee

Sir,

With refce to the resolutions passed at the meetings of the Committee held on the 13th Nov. 1915 and on the 18 Decr 1916 ~~regarding Primary Education~~ on the notes prepared by Rev E.W. Thompson and Mr. S. Venkatesiah, I am directed to enquire

over.

Opening certain suggestions for the improvement of Primary Edn in the State

SUBJECT.

12

Whether any action has been taken on the suggestions in Earl Ripon's despatch requested.

I have &c

M 6/3

Lee Conn

RL

6/3/16

Calle 7/3

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—20,000—10.10. 4

GPB—1,000—25-6-15

13

No. 2458 Encs.
E. C.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE,

Dated Bangalore, 14.3. *1916.*

FROM

DIARY No. 3482

10-19
42-15
39

The Secretary,
Education Committee.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Departments of Education and Agriculture,
Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.4456/Edn 42-15-34 dated the 8th March 1916 enquiring what action has been taken on the suggestions offered by Messrs. Venkatesiah and Thompson, Members of the Committee, for the improvement of Primary Education, I am directed to state that the suggestions made in the notes submitted by them were considered and the resolutions passed at the Meetings of the Committee held on 13th November 1915 and 18th December 1915 respectively were forwarded to the Secretary, Economic Conference with this Office Memo No.1844 dated 21st January 1916 for favour of submission to Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C. Krishna Rao

Secretary.
S.K.

G. R. S. 26]

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, the 191 .

Date of issue 5-4-16.

Signed by Mr. K. Subba Rao

Edn File No. 4
Serial No. 4

No. 5654/Edn 2

To

The Director of Education.

Sir

With reference to the resolutions passed at the meetings of the Edn. Committee held on the 13th. Nov. 1915 & on the 18th. Decr. 1915. on the notes prepared by Rev. S. W. Thompson & Mr. P. Venkataciah offering certain suggestions for the improvement of Primary ...

over.

SUBJECT.

15

Education in this State.

I am directed to request you to be so good as to favour Govt with your views on the proposals made in the above, & to state how far they are feasible & the cost involved ~~to adopt~~ ~~any of them~~ in each proposal.

Copies of the Resolutions and of the Notes drawn up by the two gentlemen mentioned above are sent herewith for reference & return.

I have &c.

Secy. E+A.
24/3/16.
23/3

KS 21 | 3
24/3/16

16

Edn. 81]

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

No. 923/16

Bangalore, 7th/13 July *191* 6.

DIARY No. 332

10-19

SECTION

FILE No. 42-15

SERIAL No. 81

From

RAO BAHADUR M. SHAMA RAO, ESQ., M.A.,
Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

To

P.G. D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Departments of Education & Agriculture,
BANGALORE.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.5654/Edn.42-15-48 dated 5th April 1916 forwarding for an expression of my views a copy o notes prepared by the Rev. E.W. Thompson and another by Mr. S. Venkatesaiya, offering certain suggestions for the improvement of Primary Education in this State, I have the honour to state as follows:-

Mr. S. Venkatesaiya puts forward six proposals:-

1. The local body responsible for the administration of the Elementary Education Regulation should be empowered to raise funds locally by a compulsory levy.

Opinion of Local Bodies may be called for 4/9/7

I am quite agreeable to this course, but there are, as Government are already aware, practical difficulties at present.

2. A reasonable proportion of the expenditure on the new schools opened by the local body should be borne by Government.

Record

Government in their Order No. 3627-30 / Edn.57-14-5 of the 30th March 1915 have provisionally sanctioned grants-in-aid up to two-thirds of the cost of maintaining a school.

3. Additional grants for average attendance of scholars above the minimum number of days prescribed under the rules.

This is undesirable. It will be an inducement to every - - - teacher to claim extra grants and swell the cost of the maintenance of the school.

4. Experiment may be tried on a wider scale by introducing the Regulation into some entire Taluks.

There is no doubt that the Compulsory Education Scheme aims directly at the rural population who do not freely resort to education; but unless a fairly competent working agency is secured, the attempt to introduce the scheme will be premature. Now that there are various committees dealing with village improvement, etc., the time is not far distant when the Compulsory Education Scheme, it may behoped, can be introduced successfully into rural areas also. The extension of the Scheme first into Taluk stations, and then into - - villages is the plan now followed and in the meanwhile, people are becoming gradually familiar with the provisions of the regulation.

5. The opening of a school for a group of two or three villages.

This is being done wherever there is scope for it. The system of having an itinerant teacher for a group of two or three villages is being tried for the spread of primary education.

6. The Taluk Boards may be requested to prepare plans for each Taluk as to how the villages are to be grouped with reference alike to distances and the number of pupils.

This may be done and it will undoubtedly be useful to the - - Department.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson recommends four proposals:-

1. One central authority for the administration of the Regulation within the Mysore City area.

What is the present state of the authority complete -

The Mysore City Municipality to whom Primary Education has been entrusted by Government is the central authority.

2. The Municipal Council in its Education Committee is the best central authority for the area.

Government Order No.3891-3/Edn.278-08-11 dated 21st November 1911 gives the entire control of primary education to the Municipal Council and this may continue.

3. Erecting well-designed buildings capable of accommodating schools of a considerable size in which several teachers are employed upon the staff.

Rem

A building programme is being prepared by the President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, and the work of constructing the school houses will commence as soon as the programme is settled.

4. Reducing the number of persons authorized to grant certificates of exemption.

Rem

When the Regulation was framed, the possibility of bringing the whole State under the operation of the Regulation had to be considered. There has been no abuse till now.

The enclosures are herewith returned as desired.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Inspector General.

TNR.

14

b

19

G.R.S. 28]

Revised draft

File No. 42-15
Serial No. 85

Diary No. of letter replied to_____

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
( )

, the 191 .

Date of issue 4th January 1917

Signed by Mr. P. Mahadevaya

ORDER THEREON. No.

READ—

Letter no. 1782 & ~~29~~ 22. 1. 16 from the Secy. to the Economic Confce. forwarding copies of resolutions passed at the meeting of the Edn. Committee held on 13th Novr. and 18th Decr. 1915 on "Primary Education :- Study of compulsory areas", and enclosing copies of notes* drawn up by ~~by~~ the Rev E. W. Thompson and

*printed as annexure no. 1

over.

SUBJECT.

Mr. S. Venkatesiah on the subject.

2. Correspce. ending with letter* no. 923/16 of 13.7.16 from the D.I. of Edn. in regard submitting his views in the matter

* printed as annexure no. 2

Order

No 5058-61/42-15-85 Dt. 4th January 1917

#. The following are the main points for orders in the correspce. read above :—

1. To develop local responsibility to empower the local body —(Municipality or Local Fund Board —) to raise funds locally by a compulsory levy to ensure genuineness of local effort.

The Govt. have no objection to this proposal but they apprehend several practical difficulties at present in giving effect to it. However Govt. will be glad to have the opinions of the Dr. Commrs. of Districts and Presidents of the

~~Regard~~ The most important suggestions ~~made in the~~ contained in the proposals referred to in the preamble relate to development of local responsibility by empowering the local body (Municipality or Local Fund Board) to raise funds locally by a compulsory levy to ensure genuineness of local effort

G. R. S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

The proposals of the Committee referred to in the preamble fall under two heads

(1) Development of greater local responsibility on the part of local bodies in the extension of compulsory education and regulation of grants to be made by the State for special areas to be given in some reasonable proportion to local effort and

(2) To try the experiment on a wider scale by introducing the Reg^n into some entire Chemistry Ed^n Districts

As regards the former, Govt in forming order on this scheme for the development of Local Self-Government in Bombay in G. R. No 3005-55 MR 132-16-1 & the 18th Nov 1916 have observed that they have no objection to try as an experimental measure

the system of gradually transferring the conduct of elementary education to local Boards and municipal Councils and ~~have agreed~~ have called for to ~~consider formally any~~ definite proposals ~~received from them~~ from the local bodies concerned in this respect. It is open to ~~each local body to consider~~ them to include in such proposals ~~as~~ measures for improving the working of the compulsory system.

2 As regards the second suggestion the S. of S. points out that in the absence of a competent working agency ~~it is premature~~ the proposal is somewhat premature and suggests that the existing plan of extending the scheme first with Jubilee Statues and then into villages gradually as people become familiar with the provisions of the Act

G. R. S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

is more suitable. Govt agree with the I. G. E.

3 Govt fully recognize the necessity for local efforts to supplement funds which Govt can provide for the extension of compulsory education with this view and have sanctioned provisionally in their order G. 3627-30 Edn 5-7-14-5 & 30-3-15-5 payment of contributions by Govt up to a limit of two-thirds of the cost of maintaining new schools. This ~~arrangement~~ has been allowed for a period of 3 years. The question may be further examined in connection with the revision of the scheme at the end of 3 years as contemplated in the above Govt order.

4 ~~As regard~~ The I. G. E. reports that the question that two or three villages in the Tanjore may be grouped together and a school established

in a convenient locality, the I.P.C. ~~reports that this~~ is being given effect to ~~as far as possible~~ wherever practicable. The I.P.C may also arrange ~~with~~ in consultation with the Commissioners to get suitable plans prepared through the agency of local bodies for grouping of villages for the establishment of a central school wherever such a measure is convenient & desirable.

3 As regards the prospects of his Mission for amalgamating and planning on a proper basis, the working of the compulsory Edn scheme in the Bagpat City, ~~the I.P.C. is requested to examine the whole position in the light of the report~~ this further prospects in the matter will be awaited.

his
Secretary E&A
28/12/15

I.P.C
Secy E. Compulsory Edn Com

it is understood that the entire subject is now under the consideration of the I.P.C.

GPB—20,000—16-2-14

PROOF FOR APPROVAL.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 5058-61—Edn. 42-15-85, dated 4th Jan. 1917.

Compulsory Education.

Passes orders on the proposals of the Education Committee regarding the extension of the Scheme of ——.

W D 1826—GPB—21-1-17—200

Compulsory Education.

No. 5058-61—EDN. 42-15-85, DATED 4TH JANUARY 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 1782, dated 22nd January 1917, from the Secretary to the Economic Conference, forwarding copies of resolutions passed at the meetings of the Education Committee held on 13th November and 18th December 1915, on "Primary Education:— study of compulsory areas," and enclosing copies of notes* drawn up by the Rev. E. W. Thompson and Mr. S. Venkatesiah on the subject.

(* Printed as annexure No. 1.)

2. Correspondence ending with letter* No. 923—16, dated 13th July 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting his views in the matter.

(* Printed as annexure No. 2.)

Order No. 5058-61—Edn. 42-15-85, dated 4th January 1917.

The proposals of the Education Committee referred to in the preamble fall under two heads.

(1) Development of greater local responsibility on the part of local bodies in the extension of compulsory education and regulation of grants made by the State for special areas in some reasonable proportion to local effort; and

(2) To try the experiment on a wider scale by introducing the Elementary Education Regulation into some entire taluks.

As regards the former, Government in passing order on the scheme for the development of Local Self-Government in Mysore in Government Proceedings No. 3005-55—Ml. 132-16-1, dated the 16th November 1916, have observed that they have no objection to try, as an experimental measure, the system of gradually transferring the control of elementary education to Local Boards and Municipal Councils and have called for definite proposals from the local bodies concerned in this respect. It is open to them to include in such proposals, measures for improving the working of the compulsory education.

2. As regards the second suggestion, the Inspector-General of Education points out that in the absence of a competent working agency the proposal is somewhat premature and suggests that the existing plan of extending the scheme first into Taluk Stations and then into villages gradually as people become familiar with the provisions of the Regulation, is more suitable. Government agree with the Inspector-General of Education.

3. Government fully recognise the necessity for local effort to supplement funds which Government can provide for the extension of the compulsory education and with this view have sanctioned provisionally in their Order No. 3627-30—Edn. 57-14-5, dated 30th March 1915, payment of contributions by Government up to a limit of two-thirds of the cost of maintaining new schools. The question may be further examined in connection with the revision of the scheme at the end of three years as contemplated in the above Government Order.

4. The Inspector-General of Education reports that the suggestion that two or three villages in the malnad may be grouped together and a school established in a convenient locality, is being given effect to wherever practicable. The Inspector-General of Education may also arrange in consultation with Deputy Commissioners to get suitable plans prepared through the agency of local bodies for grouping of villages for the establishment of a Central School wherever such a measure is convenient or desirable.

No. 5058-61—EDN. 42-15-85, DATED 4TH JANUARY 1917.

5. As regards the proposals of Mr. Thompson for simplifying and placing on a proper basis, the working of the compulsory education scheme in the Mysore City, it is understood that the entire subject is now under the consideration of the Inspector-General. His further proposals in the matter will be awaited.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Inspector-General of Educaation in Mysore.
The Secretary, Economic Conference.
The Secretary, Education Committee.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 5058-61—EDN. 42-15-85, DATED 4TH JANUARY 1917.

THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Compulsory Areas.

Elementary education has been made compulsory in local areas so recently that experience is very limited and the scope for study is consequently not great. Soon after any specified area is notified a census is taken of all children between the ages of 7 and 11 and a Committee is constituted for the area. It seems to be common experience that the census discloses the fact that the existing facilities for education are taken advantage of fully. The Committee are at once confronted with the necessity for opening new schools. This leads them straight away into the mazes of official correspondence.

The Regulation has been described humoursously if not justly as a regulation for exemption from elementary education. I was agreeably surprised to learn that in Hassan out of over 500 boys of the Regulation age there were only 5 applications for exemption. About two-thirds of the boys were already at school and the greater portion of the rest have since been brought in. There are less than 40 boys who have not yet joined any school. A new school has since been opened and there is reason to hope that very soon all but the five boys desiring exemption will have joined one or other of the schools. This shows that the community generally are willing and even anxious to take full advantage of the facilities for education, which may be afforded to them.

There are no large industries in such areas and varieties of occupations are so few that no occasion has arisen to study the needs that might require the system of departmental schools to be adopted to suit local conditions. The system of education being purely secular, it is fortunate that no religious difficulties are likely to arise.

I have referred above to the difficulties that arise as soon as a Committee finds itself under the necessity of establishing new schools. It is unavoidable as long as they look to the Government entirely to finance their work. I believe that it will be admitted to be the proper policy always to press on local effort and to develop local responsibility, and for the central authority to avoid rather than to seek occasions for interference. It seems to me, therefore, that immediately any special area is notified there ought to be a local body responsible for the administration of the Regulation. In urban areas the local body would naturally be the Municipality; in other areas it would be the Local Board. The local body should be empowered to raise funds locally by a compulsory levy. That alone would ensure genuineness of local effort. It would also be just. When education is made compulsory it should necessarily be free. As compulsion is introduced only in special areas and not all over the State, unusual facilities would be provided in such areas. It could not be claimed that areas which have not the same facilities should contribute for the benefit of such special areas. For that is what it would mean if the whole burden were thrown on the State.

Of course it is not proposed that the entire burden should be thrown on the locality. The grant to be made by the State for the special areas should bear some reasonable proportion to the local effort. The rules should be of an elastic nature so as to allow of more liberal treatment being accorded to poor localities. It may perhaps be desirable to stimulate local effort by additional grants for average attendance of scholars above the minimum number of days prescribed under the Rules.

The natural course of development of education is first to provide facilities and then to make it compulsory that facilities should be availed of. We are however so backward in education that it seems to be generally recognised as necessary to practically to reverse the process. We first make education compulsory and then as a consequent obligation provide facilities therefor. The system being recognised, I venture to propose that the experiment may be tried on a wider scale by introducing the Regulation into some entire taluks. It may not be possible to establish schools in every village. In the Malnad especially where the villages are so small and widely scattered, two or three villages may be grouped together and a school established in a convenient locality for each of such groups. The Taluk Boards with the co-operation of the local educational and other authorities may be requested to prepare plans for each taluk as to how the villages are to be grouped with reference alike to distances and the number of pupils. Whether on these lines or any other some larger experiment than any hitherto attempted seems necessary, if we are not to wait indefinitely for experience. It is in rural areas that backwardness is greatest. No great results are to be expected unless we hasten progress in the heart of the country.

13th November 1915 S. VENKATESIAH.

THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN THE MYSORE CITY AREA, ETC.

As directed by the Committee the writer has made enquiries into the operation of the Compulsory Education Act in the Mysore City area and herewith he submits the information which he has been able to gather.

No. 5058-61—Edn. 42-15-85, dated 4th January 1916.

The regulation for the introduction of Compulsory Education in selected and specified areas passed the Legislative Council in 1913. Mysore City was notified in the Gazette of July 1914 as one of the areas into which the Act was to be introduced. Towards the end of the year the Inspector-General visited Mysore and had a Conference with the Municipal Commissioners and a few other persons interested in Education. Mr. M. Lakshminarasimhayya, Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools was appointed Attendance Officer for the area and committees were nominated by the department for the several mohallas of the town. A Chairman was appointed for each of these committees, but the Municipal President, Vice-President and Health officer were members of all the committees *ex officio* and the Attendance Officer was Secretary and Convenor of each.

A census of boys between the ages of 7 and 11 was taken by Municipal agency. According to this the total number of boys of the specified age was about 3,500 of whom 2,300 were actually attending school, leaving about 1,200 to be provided for if attendance was to be made compulsory and universal. It may be said therefore that in Mysore City two thirds of the boys between the ages of 7 and 11 are now in school and one-third is receiving education of any kind.

Upon the basis of this basis of this nensus the Attendance Officer has drawn up and submitted a report according to which 17 new schools will be required, while in one or two schools it is suggested that the teaching staff shall be increased and their capicity enlarged. The estimated monthly cost of this increased provision is about Rsr. 1,100. It should be noted that this amount includes charges for rent, there being no possibility of bringing the Act into immediate operation, unles ordinary houses are rented as schools.

Beyond these preliminary investigations no steps have been taken towards making the Act effective. The principal reason for the delay appears to be that the Government has not yet made it clear by what authority the Act is to be adminstered. The Government some years ago assigned to the Municipality the responsibility for all elementary education within Municipal limits. The Municipal Council has been setting aside out of its annual revenues a considerable sum for the maintenance, in whole or in part, of primary schools. The question therefore arose immediately upon the appointment by the department of the Mohalla Committees whether these Committees were independent of the Municipal Council and acted directly under the department, or whether they were intended to be merely advisory bodies to the Municipality to which was remitted by the Department the charge of all schools of the primary grade. If the former were the intention of the department then it was evident that a dual control had been set up within a very limited area and two distinct authorities had been created for carrying on identical work. If the latter were the intention of the department, then the Municipality needed to be informed of the source from which the extra cost might be met. The revenue of the Municipality is not large enough to enable it to meet the entire expenditure on existing primary schools and the new ones which it is now proposed to establish. Up to the time of writing no orders have been issued clearing up the situation and making it certain by what authority and with what funds the schools are to be administered and maintained.

It may be said here, however, that the Municipal Council is likely to submit a recommendation to the Government that the primary girls' schools now in its charge shall be removed from its management and that its responsibility shall be restricted to primary boys' schools only. Upon these the Municipality may be willing to spend about Rs. 15,000 a year, and the balance must be made good by a subsidy from the Government.

One or two notes may be made upon the plans and prospects for the extension of primary education in this area. (*a*) Investigation shows that nearly all the children belonging to the classes which desire education are now attending schools and that those who are outside will require some special kind of inducement or some measure of compulsion to cause them to attend. But the Regulation has been so framed that it will be an easy and simple matter for any reluctant parent or guardian to obtain a certificate of exemption. The number of persons authorised to give such certificates is unduly large and is calculated to render the Act nugatory. (*b*) In the beginning it may be advisable to establish schools in rented houses; but as soon as it is evident that there is a permanent demand for increased accommodation suitable buildings ought to be erected. The method of renting is not economical and very rarely can private houses be turned into satisfactory schools. (*c*) It is thought that in order to make the school popular and to minimise the hardship of attendance, it should be brought as near as possible to the homes of the people. Thus instead of having a few fairly large and well-staffed schools in convenient centres, the intention is to set up a somewhat large number of small schools in close proximity to the classes which are at present slow to avail themselves of educational advantages. But this policy does not make for educational efficiency. It is not only much easier to supervise a small number of large schools, but also within such schools discipline and instruction are as a rule, superior to what is found in small and scattered institutions in the charge of one teacher or at most of two. (*d*) Within the Municipal limits there are villages such as, Kumbarahalli, Kannegoudanakoppalu and

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	Number	Date	To whom sent	
6	J 2216-24—Regis 16-16-3	20	The I.-G. of Registration in Mysore, and the Dt. Regrs. of Dts.	Reviews the Report on the working of the Registration Department for the year 1915-16.
7	J 2264-5—Regis 5-16-4 ...	23	The I.-G. of Registration in Mysore and the Comptr. to Govt.	Sanctions the arrangement made during the absence, on privilege leave for two months and seventeen days in continuation of Christmas holidays, of Mr. M. Narasimha Iyengar, Sub-Registrar of Channagiri.

No. 5058-61—Edn. 42-15-85, dated 14th January 1917.

Padavarahalli in which there are no schools now. These are almost typical villages without any of the special features of town life. The question may be asked whether any attempt will be made to differentiate the schools to be opened in these villages from those within the city proper.

It is difficult to see what useful representations can be made by the Education Section of the Economic Conference in matters which belong solely or mainly to the administrative department. A review of the facts suggests that there are some very serious defects in the machinery which has been provided by the Act, and probably if an earnest and sustained attempt is made to carry it into effect, experience will suggest that it must be amended in several particulars. Perhaps the Committee will be prepared to support the following conclusions and submit them as recommendations to the department:—

(i) That it is essential to have one central authority for the administration of the Act within the Mysore City area,

(ii) That the Municipal Council in its Education Committee appears to be the best authority which can be constituted for the area,

(iii) That whatever temporary arrangements may be made for bringing the Act into immediate operation, the policy should be followed of erecting well-designed buildings capable of accommodating schools of a considerable size in which several teachers are employed upon the staff,

(iv) That there is an excessive number of persons authorised to give certificates of exemption within the Municipal area and that, in the interests of effective working, this number should be reduced.

No. 923—16, dated 13th July 1916, from Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao, Esquire, M. A., Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, to P. G. D'Souza, Esquire, B.A., B.L., Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Departments of Education and Agriculture, Bangalore.

With reference to your letter No. 5654—Edn. 42-15-48, dated 5th April 1916, forwarding for an expression of my views a copy of notes prepared by the Revd. E. W. Thompson and another by Mr. S. Venkatesaiya, offering certain suggestions for the improvement of Primary Education in this State, I have the honour to state as follows:—

Mr. S. Venkatesaiya puts forward six proposals:—

1. The local body responsible for the administration of the Elementary Education Regulation should be empowered to raise funds locally by a compulsory levy.

I am quite agreeable to this course, but there are, as Government are already aware, practical difficulties at present.

2. A reasonable proportion of the expenditure on the new schools opened by the local body should be borne by Government.

Government in their Order No. 3627-30—Edn. 57-14-5, of the 30th March 1915, have provisionally sanctioned grants-in-aid up to two-thirds of the cost of maintaining a school.

3. Additional grants for average attendance of scholars above the minimum number of days prescribed under the rules.

This is undesirable. It will be an inducement to every teacher to claim extra grants and swell the cost of the maintenance of the school.

4. Experiment may be tried on a wider scale by introducing the Regulation into some entire taluks.

There is no doubt that the Compulsory Education Scheme aims directly at the rural population who do not freely resort to education; but unless a fairly competent working agency is secured, the attempt to introduce the scheme will be premature. Now that there are various committees dealing with village improvement, etc., the time is not far distant when the Compulsory Education Scheme, it may be hoped, can be introduced successfully into rural areas also. The extension of the scheme first into taluk stations, and then into villages is the plan now followed and in the meanwhile, people are becoming gradually familiar with the provisions of the regulation.

5. The opening of a school for a group of two or three villages.

This is being done wherever there is scope for it. The system of having an itinerant teacher for a group of two or three villages is being tried for the spread of primary education.

6. The Taluk Boards may be requested to prepare plans for each taluk as to how the villages are to be grouped with reference alike to distances and the number of pupils.

17			Chatnahalli ...	Jogihattikere ...	36	The bund is overgrown with jungle there is neither sluice nor waste weir.	...	It has no at	chkat, there are		some garde	ns which can be	watered	1000	It is a tank to be restored.
								from this	tank.						
18			Do ...	Basavannanakere ...	36	Do ...	...	13 3	72 0 0		...	...	...	750	It is to be restored.
19			Do ...	Hirekere ...	38	Do ...	...	9 18	54 0 0		...	...	...	...	As it is given out for cultivation. It is not necessary to restore.
20			Basavanahalli ...	Doddakere ...	39	The bund requires to be repaired there are no sluice and waste weir.	...	43 19	147 8 0		43 19	147 8 0	...	550	Taken up for restoration during the year 1915-16.
21			Sogil ...	Gowdanakere ...	40	Do ...	...	33 7	102 12 0		33 7	102 12 0	...	600	Taken up for restoration during the year 1915-16.
22			Do ...	Oddinakatte ...	41	Do ...	...	21 15	91 0 0		21 15	91 0 0	...	550	
23			Do ..	.....	42	Do ...	...	18 23	60 12 0		18 28	60 12 0	...	700	May be restored.
24			Israpura ...	Balekatte ...	48	Do ...	...	88 11	160 0 0		88 11	160 0 0	...	276	Estimate is prepared.
25			Arekatte ...	Makkalakattekere ...	73	Do ...	...	53 10	189 4 0		53 10	189 4 0	...	760	Do
26			Do ...	Kanthamallanakere ...	74	Do ...	...	7 15	24 0 0		7 15	24 0 0	...	...	Unnecessary.
27			Gundichetnahalli ...	Kengalakattekere ...	77	Overgrown with jungle.	...	16 34	41 0 0		16 34	41 0 0	...	...	
28			Do ...	Hosakere ...	78	Do ...	...	91 34	217 0 0		91 34	217 0 0	...	...	
29			Chinnikatte ...	Gowdanakere ...	83	.....	...	37 8	74 8 0		...	...	...	...	Unnecessary.
30	Honnali	Honnali	Joga ...	Urumundinakere ...	89	Bund requires to be raised sluice and waste weir are wanted.	...	30 18	132 8 0		30 18	132 8 0	...	765	Estimate is prepared.
31			Do ...	Kumbaranakere ...	90	Do ...	...	24 27	81 4 0		24 27	81 4 0	...	500	To be restored.
32			Do ...	Godemariappanakere	92	It is a Honda ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
33			Bidrahalli ...	Kandiahnakatte ...	97	Do ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
34			Belalakatti ...	Kotemandinakere ..	98	There are no waste weir and sluice.	...	33 38	113 0 0		33 38	113 0 0	...	562	Estimate is prepared.
35			Do ...	Bhojanaikanakere ...	99	It is a Honda ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
36			Machagondanahalli ...	Chickakatte ...	100	There are no waste weir and sluice.	...	41 7	128 4 0		41 7	128 4 0	...	500	May be restored.
37			Madapura ...	Thopinakere ...	102	Do ...	...	18 30	52 0 0		18 30	52 0 0	...	240	Estimates are prepared.
38			Do ...	Tharekatte ...	105	Do ...	...	24 11	60 0 0		24 11	60 0 0	...	494	
39			Do ...	Halekere ...	104	Do ...	...	73 23	224 0 0		73 23	224 0 0	...	867	
40			Yellapura ...	Kelaginakere ...	107	Bund is overgrown with jungle.	...	20 11	50 8 0		...	..	...	...	Not necessary.
41			Lakkenakoppa ...	Bhattanakere ...	108	Do ...	...	38 9	71 8 0		...	...	...	700	Taken up for restoration during the year 1915-16.
42			Siddapura ...	Hunasikatte ...	110	Do ...	...	33 30	74 8 0		...	...	...	500	Do
43			Savegondanahalli ...	Doddakere ...	113	Do ...	...	26 10	95 4 0		...	...	...	800	Do
44			Suragondanakoppa ...	Balsokere ...	115	Do ...	...	2 27	8 0 0		..	...	...	...	Not necessary.
45			Do ...	Voddarkere ...	117	Do ...	...	11 30	35 8 0		...	...	...	..	
46			Do ...	Basavannanakere ...	118	Do ...	...	36 18	109 0 0		...	...	...	463	Estimate is sanctioned.

No. 5058-61—Edn. 42-15-85, dated 14th January 1917.

This may be done and it will undoubtedly be useful to the Department.

The Revd. Mr. Thompson recommends four proposals :—

1. One central authority for the administration of the Regulation within the Mysore City area.

The Mysore City Municipality to whom Primary Education has been entrusted by Government is the central authority.

2. The Municipal Council in its Education Committee is the best central authority for the area.

Government Order No. 3891-3—Edn. 278-08-11, dated 21st November 1911, gives the entire control of primary education to the Municipal Council and this may continue.

3. Erecting well-designed buildings capable of accommodating schools of a considerable size in which several teachers are employed upon the staff.

A building programme is being prepared by the President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, and the work of constructing the school houses will commence as soon as the programme is settled.

4. Reducing the number of persons authorised to grant certificates of exemption.

When the Regulation was framed, the possibility of bringing the whole State under the operation of the Regulation had to be considered. There has been no abuse till now.

The enclosures are herewith returned as desired.